

# THE PLYMOUTH TRIBUNE

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NO. 35

## BUTTER SCORING CONTESTS.

### What Purdue Thinks of the Benefits Derived From Them.

The benefits and advantages which our Educational Butter Scoring Contests hold out to the butter-makers are manifold, and may conveniently be grouped as follows:

1. These contests stimulate the interest and enthusiasm of our dairy-men and butter-makers in their work. In order to succeed in any business or profession we must have our business or profession at heart. We must feel that, for us there is no profession of equal value and of equal opportunities as our chosen profession. The lawyer who wishes to push to the front and to be recognized by the highest courts in the land must be imbued with that enthusiasm for his work that stops at no obstacles, knows no fears, feels no fatigue, and that makes him willingly sacrifice time and money to gain the knowledge that brings success. The successful scientist and investigator is a man who gladly denies himself many of the world's pleasures for the sake of devoting his time and energy to his research and his experiments, and who thinks nothing of burning midnight oil day after day in order to obtain the necessary facts for the solution of his problems. The soldier can truly serve his country, only when he is so filled with the spirit of enthusiasm and patriotism for his country, that he follows the flag unflinchingly through fire and water in spite of dangers and untold hardships. The dairyman, the butter-maker, is capable of grasping the many and great opportunities which his profession holds out to him, and to rise to the summit of his profession, only in proportion to the enthusiasm he puts into his daily work. Interest, enthusiasm and ambition to learn more, and to become efficient in turning out that quality of butter that is always in demand, must be his daily companions.

2. These contests start the butter-maker to think. The hardest work a man can do is to think. Laziness is an universally recognized weakness of mankind. We are too often inclined to follow the line of the least resistance, that is, to do the easy things and let the other fellow battle with the difficulties, or, speaking very plainly, we are lazy as we dare to be. The butter-maker is not exempt from this weakness. It is an easy matter for him to drop into his routine work, assuming that he is doing his duty when the commission merchant accepts his butter without criticism. The successful butter-maker must ever be on his guard, his mind should continually be alert to the new problems that come up, he should think and plan how to manage and advise his patrons in order to obtain a better quality of milk or cream, how to improve and perfect his method of making starters, of ripening and churning under the conditions peculiar to the locality of his creamery, etc.

3. In the third place these contests give the butter-maker straight and unprejudiced information concerning the true quality of his butter. The butter is scored and criticized by competent and unbiased judges, who have no possible way of knowing by whom the butter submitted was made. By comparing the score of his butter with the scores of the other contestants he finds out his actual standing as a butter-maker. If his score is comparatively low, and he has the "get there" spirit in him, he will resolve to put to work all the lever at his disposition to improve and make a better showing next time, if his score is high he will leave nothing undone to maintain the reputation gained and, if possible, to climb higher.

4. The criticisms offered by the judges point out to him where his butter is "off" what the probable cause of the defect is and how he may overcome it. As it is impossible even with the most perfect appliances of modern warfare to fight the foe without knowing his whereabouts, so is the butter-maker unable to overcome the defects, and improve the quality of his butter, unless he knows what the trouble is, and where he may find it. The criticism and suggestions that are sent to every competing butter-maker at the conclusion of the contest will help him to locate the trouble, and to prevent the recurrence of similar defects. Butter with a weak body, mottled butter, and off flavors, defects which are the common stumbling blocks of many of our butter-makers, can be, in most cases prevented and overcome, if only the "man behind the gun" will submit his butter to the impartial judgment of a competent judge and take advantage of the advice and criticism offered.

5. These butter scoring contests help to raise the quality of the butter manufactured in our state. The natural result of a better knowledge by the individual butter-maker of the causes of the butter defects, their prevention and remedy, is that the creameries employing these progressive and competent butter-makers are able to put on the market a better quality of butter. They are in a position to build up a reputation for their product, and the standard of Indiana butter will rise in proportion as these creameries and the output of high grade butter increase.

6. The progress and prosperity of our dairy industry is intimately connected with our scoring contests. The verdict of the commission houses has ever been, and is, at the present time, "Too much poor butter and not enough extras."

There is no such thing as lowering the butter prices by flooding the market with too much good butter. Butter of the best quality is, and always will be, in demand, and good butter will always demand a good price. The manufacture in Indiana of a better quality of butter will of necessity open up better markets for our product, and larger sales, together with higher prices, will swell the net returns of our creameries. The result will be that our creameries prosper. They can afford to pay better prices for a good quality of milk and cream, inducing the patrons to take better care of raw materials, the patrons of our co-operative creameries will receive larger dividends and competent butter-makers will demand higher salaries.

Our next Educational Butter Scoring Contest will be held on June 25, at the Indianapolis Cold Storage, Indianapolis. For detailed information and entry blanks write to:

O. F. Hunziker,  
Head of Dairy Dept. Purdue Exp. Sta.,  
Lafayette, Ind.

**The Railroads Are Active.**  
Steel rails have already been ordered from the mills of the country for delivery in 1906 and 1907 which would lay a single track road of 28,000 miles in length. Two-thirds of this is for delivery this year. The greater part of the orders which 1907 will be expected to fill will naturally be given later on in 1906 and in the early months of 1907. To some extent the dimensions of the demands still to come will depend on the crops this year and the general business outlook.

As can be readily guessed, these orders for 1907 delivery beat all the records for that length of time ahead. The mills are crowded with work, and though they are steadily increasing their capacity, they must necessarily have to refuse some of the appeals which are made to them. The entire iron and steel industry is expanding to a point never approached before. All the records in output are being left far behind. Yet the heaviest of the orders are probably ahead of us. As the crops look favorable, corn, cotton and wheat being likely to score high figures, the railroads are justified in taking a cheerful view of the situation.

**Railroad building in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and the rest of the southwest is largely responsible for the heavy demands which are being made on the steel mills. In the northwest, too, where Hill and Harriman are in rivalry, and where Hill is going to build a big road through Canada to connect with the Great Northern, track laying will be particularly active in the next year or two. Unlike much of the construction of twenty or twenty-five years ago, that of the present is to meet an immediate need. Huntington, Oakes Ames, Jay Cooke and other railway builders of a third of a century ago were building for the future, and expected to lose money by the traffic of the first eight or ten years, but supposed they would make all this in the later time. Gould, Hill, Vanderbilt, Harriman and the rest of the railway magnates of today, however, find that they can not, with their present facilities, meet the existing demands, and are trying to increase their mileage. This accounts for the unexampled orders for steel rails for delivery a year or more ahead which are pouring into the mills.**

**The Rate Bill.**  
The rate bill which recently passed the senate is a long step toward proper control of railroads by the United States government. The principal points of the bill are as follows:

Prison penalty for all carriers convicted of giving rebates. Shippers receiving rebates will pay a three-fold money penalty.  
Interstate commerce commission to prescribe maximum just and reasonable rates.  
Grants a broad court review power, and where injunction is granted on rates as fixed by the commission, a direct appeal to the United States supreme court is expedited.  
Makes pipe lines, express companies and sleeping cars common carriers.  
Prohibits common carriers from engaging in coal mining or the production of any commodity transported over their lines, after 1908.  
The commission has authority to prescribe all forms and accounts to be kept by railroads. All books and accounts are made public documents.

**Ballou Made a Speech.**  
Judge Otis L. Ballou addressed the Lagrange county Democrats in convention Friday and lambasted Jas. M. Robinson, ex-congressman from the Twelfth (Fort Wayne) district and attacked the Democratic press of the district. Judge Ballou was forced to retire as an aspirant for the Democratic congressional nomination. So was mayor Harrison of Columbia City.

The twelfth district for more than thirty years was good for a Democratic majority of 3,000 to 5,000, but the Democratic bosses and ring rule have made it a doubtful district and it will probably elect a Republican congressman again this year as it did two years ago.

## WERE NOT POISONED.

### So Says the Chemist Who Analyzed Stomachs of Rettinger's Hogs.

It will be remembered that one cause of the tragedy enacted on our streets a short time ago was the supposed idea that Rettinger's hogs had been poisoned. Three of them died at the stock yards and the tragedy followed. The stomachs were analyzed by Dr. Rhamey at Ft. Wayne and the following report has been received which is given in this paper exclusively. It reads as follows:

I have completed the examination of hogs' stomachs and contents received for examination via Adams Express May 12th, 1906 and have to report the following findings:

There is no trace of any organic or inorganic poison or substance which might have been introduced into the stomach with intent to do injury.

The stomachs were not corroded or highly inflamed as might be expected by irritant poisons. The food contents were partly digested, showing that no substance was present having embalmic qualities which would stop secretion of stomach glands. The gastric juice was in normal condition, showing that no acid or alkali had been administered. The food contents began to ferment on removal, showing that no drug or chemical having antiseptic properties had been administered. The stomach contents were in process of self digestion showing that the stomach functions were not impaired. The lymphatic glands in the walls of the stomach were swollen and inflamed about as we find Peyer's patches in typhoid fever. This was undoubtedly due to some infection. It is my opinion therefore that these hogs died of some acute infective disease of bacterial origin.—Bourbon News Mirror.

**The Neill-Reynolds Report.**  
What is known as the Neill-Reynolds report upon the packing industry at Chicago describes sanitary conditions in and around the stock yards as deplorable. It does not show that the packers have been engaged in marketing meats unfit for human food. Messrs. Neill and Reynolds are extremely vague and unsatisfactory in dealing with this phase of the alleged abuses in vogue at the stock yards. Persons who have seen their report assert that it presents absolutely no evidence proving that the packers have been guilty of violating municipal, state and federal laws through marketing tainted or diseased meat.

What the report has to say about the sanitary conditions at the stock yards however, is so severe an indictment of the packers and their agents that even the packers' friends concede that the packers' desire to suppress the document is based upon prudential reasons. The action of the big packing houses in publicly announcing their willingness to co-operate with the president and congress to secure the enactment of a drastic inspection law has served to clear the atmosphere because it removes the last doubt concerning the possibility of the packing concerns instituting a fight to defeat the Beveridge bill.

**Healing the Wounds of War.**  
On Memorial Day in the City of Mexico Grand Army men and Confederate veterans with bare heads reverently decorated with flowers the monument erected to the memory of the youthful Mexican patriots who fell at Chapultepec while defending their country against the invading army of the United States! Thus does peace heal the wounds of war. The incident recalls the decoration of Custer's soldiers by the Sioux children in a reservation school three or four years ago.—South Bend Times.

**A Brave Girl.**  
Irene Newburg, of New York city, twelve years old, deserves honorable mention everywhere for bravery and presence of mind. She took her baby brother from the couch where their frantic mother had dropped him when she found the house on fire, and carried him down three flights of stairs to safety, then finding that her mother had not followed, she returned through blinding smoke and rescued her. How much the fire drills of the public school had contributed to this resourceful presence of mind is an interesting question, worth the attention of school boards.

**Indiana Gets Appropriation.**  
The sundry civil appropriation bill, recently reported in the house at Washington, provides \$285,000 for the Marion Soldiers Home, \$35,000 for the completion of the public building at Hammond, \$25,000 for the completion of the public building at Muncie, and \$176,000 for the improvement of the Calumet river in Indiana and Illinois. The bill sets aside \$100,000 for the continuation of the coal testing by the United States Geological Survey, a work in which Indiana is much interested.

**Presbyterian Churches Unite.**  
The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, having recently adopted the necessary resolution with only two negative votes, the moderator of that body made the following important formal announcement: "I do solemnly declare and here publicly announce that the basis of reunion and union is now in full force and effect, and that the Cumberland Presbyterian church is now reunited with the Presbyterian church in the United States as one church."

**Kellogg is Missing.**  
U. B. Kellogg, a candidate for surveyor of Pulaski county, has disappeared with about \$1,600 which he had collected from persons who expected transportation as excursionists to investigate into the sale of lands in northwestern Canada.

**Claim Big Damages.**  
Claiming to have been damaged to the extent of half a million dollars Daniel B. Shepp, Horace Rhawn and Ned Arden Flood of Philadelphia, have sued the Mishawaka Woolen Mills of Mishawaka in the federal court in Indianapolis, alleging that the stockholders have failed to pay them a commission for selling the company's holdings in the concern to the United States Rubber Company. The transaction is alleged to have taken place several months ago and the Philadelphia plaintiffs declare that the rubber trust paid \$7,000,000 for the Mishawaka plant.

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The supreme court has decided that a railroad may not be built through any graveyard or cemetery, whether there are any graves in the part to be crossed and without regard to whether the ground is owned by a cemetery association, by trustees or by an individual. A judgment of the Monroe circuit court forbidding the construction of the Indianapolis Southern railroad across a corner of the Mt. Gilead cemetery was affirmed.

**The Bolters' Convention.**  
The convention called under the direction of Postmaster Yockey and Postmaster Pickel, met at the court yard Saturday afternoon and named the ticket which had previously been selected by the bosses. Almost the entire work ran smoothly. The bosses had agreed to let Monroe Steiner withdraw and put somebody else up for slaughter if any one could be found who would accept the nomination. It seemed that Steiner had succeeded in getting Charley Powell of Tyner to accept, but at the critical moment Charles appeared on the stand and refused to allow the use of his name, consequently Frank L. Thomas, who was not present was nominated for sheriff.

For all the other offices the slate agreed on went through without a hitch. Samuel Schlosser was nominated for Representative, J. F. Martin for Clerk and Jones Grant for treasurer, by acclamation. In order to make a showing of more than one candidate for some of the offices, Pickel had the name of John Gabby presented for auditor, but he was not allowed to get votes enough to interfere with the nomination of Rev. N. H. Sheppard who had been promised the nomination in order to get his moral influence for the ticket.

For county assessor Samuel Wise of Union township, was named and County Surveyor Vanavator having positively declined to allow the use of his name, W. H. Morris, a former ditcher of Polk township, now a resident of Plymouth, was drafted as a candidate for surveyor. Jacob Heckaman of Germna township, was nominated by acclamation for commissioner of the first district. Some of those present thought they would rather have somebody else than Yockey for commissioner and the names of Osborn and Frank Oeymer were presented, but if the votes they received is any indication of their standing in the Yockey-Pickel party they are certainly considered very "small potatoes" by those men.

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The Republicans of Marshall county cannot divide and win and they can not allow any man or set of men to bolt the regular organization and name a ticket for the Republicans to vote. The ticket nominated Saturday is not a Republican ticket.

If the Democratic convention which met in Plymouth Saturday, May 26, had named a ticket composed of good Republicans and asked that it be accepted as the Republican ticket to oppose the Democratic ticket which they had nominated, no Republican would have thought of it as a Republican ticket, and when a ticket is named by a half dozen men who refuse to be governed by the Republican organization, men who assume that they are the party and everybody else must bow in submission to their will, it is worse than if the Democrats had attempted to select a ticket for Republicans to vote.

Some people seem to think this is a contest between Hendricks and Garn, but it is a contest between the county Republican organization and men who seek to overthrow that organization. If the organization is overthrown we have no Republican party in Marshall county and Republicans will not be bound by any party ties.

**The New San Francisco.**  
San Francisco's misfortune bids fair to have more than one compensation. It is generally conceded that the city will regain the commercial prestige temporarily eclipsed by a disaster and will become more truly than before the metropolis of the Pacific coast. It is now deemed probable that there will be a movement of population into the suburbs, thus constituting a new residential region. This latter consummation is one of the great compensations for the catastrophe of a month ago.

Of course, the old site of San Francisco is not going to be deserted. The large residential district which escaped the flames will continue to furnish homes for many thousands of people. But it is becoming pretty clear that new homes will be built not on the site of old ones but altogether away from the city proper. A new suburban San Francisco is to be created, and though Oakland and the other neighborhood across the bay will profit somewhat the main trend of the movement will be toward the Santa Clara valley.

For the most part that valley south of San Francisco is level. From San Mateo to San Jose it is one of the most charming parts of the state, and with an up-to-date electric car service San Jose, fifty miles away, is practically as near to San Francisco's business center as are the outskirts of Oakland and Berkeley.

**Bombs End Joy.**  
Madrid, May 31.—Princess Ena of Battenberg became Queen Victoria of Spain today and not ten minutes afterward passed through the most dreadful experience of her life. While driving to the palace after the marriage ceremony a bomb was thrown directly at the carriage containing the fair young queen and her husband, King Alfonso, and only by a seeming miracle were the lives of the royal bridal pair saved.

Sixteen persons were killed before Queen Victoria's eyes, two of the horses drawing her royal coach were felled in their tracks, the coach itself was splashed with human blood and its woodwork splintered by pieces of the exploded bomb.

Never in all recorded history has a royal bride gone through such an experience, but throughout it all Victoria remained remarkably composed. Not a scream escaped her. As soon as possible she alighted from the coach and, assisted by King Alfonso, took her place in another carriage, which was driven rapidly into the palace court.

The bomb was thrown from an upper window of a house by which the royal party was passing. The house was charged by the police and several arrests were made, but the identity of the thrower has not yet been established. A report that the bomb was not thrown at Alfonso and Victoria but at the carriage of Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia was not credited.

An official statement indicates the possibility that two bombs were thrown, one exploding in the air by striking a telegraph wire and the other falling so close to the royal carriage that a groom at the head of the wheel horses was killed as also were the wheel horses. Suspicion points to a Catalonian named Manuel Buran as the leader of the regicidal conspiracy and he is in prison awaiting examination.

**Doom of Jawbreaking Names.**  
All foreigners who become naturalized citizens will be required to assume American names, provided an amendment which Representative Burke of Pittsburg will offer to the naturalization bill, is adopted. Representative Champ Clark intends to make one of his characteristic speeches on the subject. Mr. Burke has prepared his amendment to break down a barrier which he thinks exists to the amalgamation of some foreigners into the national social system. He says that in his judgment the family names of these foreigners ostracize them in a sense, and that they will be assimilated much more rapidly if they select some good old American name. He has prepared a list a yard long of the names of some foreign born citizens residing in Pittsburg and he will ask the clerk to read them. They are mostly Russians and Poles and their names are almost unpronounceable, he says, in the English language.

**Landis in Trouble.**  
Representative Fred Landis is threatened with all kinds of things in Huntington county if he recommends Henry Crevison for postmaster at Warren. Warren is in Huntington county and is the home of Dr. Good, Silas Pulse and other prominent opponents of Landis. Crevison gets his mail at Warren, but happens to live over the line in Grant county. Nothing is to be said against him except his residence. It is now said that all of the county candidates in Huntington county have lined up and laid down the law to Landis that he must not have any man appointed to office in the county who is not a resident of the county.

**John Blubaugh's Death.**  
The remains of John Blubaugh reached Plymouth Friday afternoon and funeral services were held at the Catholic church Saturday morning. Deceased had charge of the electric signals of the Southern Pacific Railway at Banning, Cal., and was on his speeder going from one signal station to another when an engine struck him it is said without giving warning of any kind.

Mr. Blubaugh had been in California eighteen years and had been in the employ of the Southern Pacific eleven years. He was 41 years old, was not married, but he leaves a mother, six brothers and two sisters and other relatives in this county.

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Some people seem to think this is a contest between Hendricks and Garn, but it is a contest between the county Republican organization and men who seek to overthrow that organization. If the organization is overthrown we have no Republican party in Marshall county and Republicans will not be bound by any party ties.

**The New San Francisco.**  
San Francisco's misfortune bids fair to have more than one compensation. It is generally conceded that the city will regain the commercial prestige temporarily eclipsed by a disaster and will become more truly than before the metropolis of the Pacific coast. It is now deemed probable that there will be a movement of population into the suburbs, thus constituting a new residential region. This latter consummation is one of the great compensations for the catastrophe of a month ago.

Of course, the old site of San Francisco is not going to be deserted. The large residential district which escaped the flames will continue to furnish homes for many thousands of people. But it is becoming pretty clear that new homes will be built not on the site of old ones but altogether away from the city proper. A new suburban San Francisco is to be created, and though Oakland and the other neighborhood across the bay will profit somewhat the main trend of the movement will be toward the Santa Clara valley.

For the most part that valley south of San Francisco is level. From San Mateo to San Jose it is one of the most charming parts of the state, and with an up-to-date electric car service San Jose, fifty miles away, is practically as near to San Francisco's business center as are the outskirts of Oakland and Berkeley.

**Cemeteries Are Sared.**  
The supreme court has decided that a railroad may not be built through any graveyard or cemetery, whether there are any graves in the part to be crossed and without regard to whether the ground is owned by a cemetery association, by trustees or by an individual. A judgment of the Monroe circuit court forbidding the construction of the Indianapolis Southern railroad across a corner of the Mt. Gilead cemetery was affirmed.

**The Bolters' Convention.**  
The convention called under the direction of Postmaster Yockey and Postmaster Pickel, met at the court yard Saturday afternoon and named the ticket which had previously been selected by the bosses. Almost the entire work ran smoothly. The bosses had agreed to let Monroe Steiner withdraw and put somebody else up for slaughter if any one could be found who would accept the nomination. It seemed that Steiner had succeeded in getting Charley Powell of Tyner to accept, but at the critical moment Charles appeared on the stand and refused to allow the use of his name, consequently Frank L. Thomas, who was not present was nominated for sheriff.

For all the other offices the slate agreed on went through without a hitch. Samuel Schlosser was nominated for Representative, J. F. Martin for Clerk and Jones Grant for treasurer, by acclamation. In order to make a showing of more than one candidate for some of the offices, Pickel had the name of John Gabby presented for auditor, but he was not allowed to get votes enough to interfere with the nomination of Rev. N. H. Sheppard who had been promised the nomination in order to get his moral influence for the ticket.

For county assessor Samuel Wise of Union township, was named and County Surveyor Vanavator having positively declined to allow the use of his name, W. H. Morris, a former ditcher of Polk township, now a resident of Plymouth, was drafted as a candidate for surveyor. Jacob Heckaman of Germna township, was nominated by acclamation for commissioner of the first district. Some of those present thought they would rather have somebody else than Yockey for commissioner and the names of Osborn and Frank Oeymer were presented, but if the votes they received is any indication of their standing in the Yockey-Pickel party they are certainly considered very "small potatoes" by those men.

The men nominated are all good citizens and have been considered good Republicans, consequently we do not expect any of them will allow their names to remain long on a ticket of disorganizers.

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